Chapter VII. SINGLE-STAGE ENUMERATION

Since anything that happened in the two-stage areas dominated the census, this analysis deals with single-stage areas only where it was felt important to obtain estimates for the entire country—in the course of which a comparison of work in the two types of areas evolved.

Field Review

The items to be inspected in single-stage field review were practically identical to those in each review in two-stage areas, but inspection of the complete-count and sample books was made at the same time on form F-243A. About 85 percent of these forms were recovered after the census. This just about matches the proportion for Stage I and is considerably higher than that for Stage II in two-stage areas.

Results of field review in single-stage areas were not included in the telegraphic reports from the Regional Offices. However, a sample of 48 single-stage District Offices submitted the daily reports (form F-239A) for selected crew leaders. The results of this sample, through May 31, are compared in table 47 with the results for the sample of forms F-243A: They closely agree-except for the familiar low proportion of enu-

Table 47.-Comparison of Field Review Actions on Daily Reports and Field Review Forms: Single-Stage Areas

Type of field review and action	Daily reports	Field review forms	
First review No further review required Further review required Enumerator released	1.000 .770 .216 .014	¹ 1.000 .795 .201 .004	
Intermediate reviews No further review required Further review required Enumerator released	1.000 .840 .115 .045	1,000 .876 .119 .005	
Final review EA acceptable EA not acceptable	1.000 .959 .041	² 1.000 .959 .041	

¹Excludes 122 EA's where there was no record of first review or where the action taken could not be determined.

²Excludes 85 EA's for which there is no record of final review.

merators shown as released after first and intermediate reviews in the sample drawn from the forms in Jeffersonville.

The first interesting thing about field reviews in the single-stage areas is that, even though they were recorded on a six-page form, the number of errors found or the fact that none was found was more likely to be recorded for each section of the form than for two-stage areas. Table 48 shows that it was possible to determine the action that should have been taken in 99.8 percent of the single-stage EA's. As to the action that was taken, however, 18 percent of the single-stage EA's were handled incorrectly. This compares with 18 percent in Stage I and 3 percent in Stage II.

Table 48.--Action Taken in Field Review Compared with Correct Action: Single-Stage Areas

Action	Proportion of EA's	
All EA's	1.000	
Correct action performed. Enumerator released. Intermediate review performed. Only first and final reviews performed. Final review only ¹ .	.822 .004 .087 .629	
Incorrect action performed	.176 .006 .000 .077 .093	
Correct action uncertain: No reviews per- formed	.002	

¹It is assumed here that these were additional assignments undertaken by enumerators who had Successfully completed their first assignments.

Source: Forms F-243A, Record of Field Review, Single Stage.

Error rates for complete-count population and housing items are given in table 2. For the population items the nonresponse rates were almost identical to those noted in the two-stage areas. For all of the housing items, a higher nonresponse rate was noted in the single-stage areas.

Error rates for sample items are also found in table 2. Error rates for sample housing items were reported to be twice as high in single-stage as in two-stage areas.

Source: Forms F-243A, Record of Field Review, Single Stage, and forms F-239A, Daily Report of Field Review.

Significant differences in the nonresponse to sample population items can be observed only for items P3a (detailed relationship to head of household), P9 (mother tongue of the foreign born), P13a (residence in 1955), P13c (county and State of residence in 1955), and P25 (employed though not at work); for all five, higher nonresponse rates were noted in single-stage areas.

Closeout Review

Table 49 indicates that there is evidence of a closeout review in only 58 percent of the single-stage EA'sa much lower rate than that for two-stage areas.

However, in the more rural areas enumerated by the single-stage procedure, families are larger and it is more likely that someone can be found at home. Even though a large proportion of the EA's do not seem to have received a closeout review, those that did indicate a small closeout problem. This is borne out by the inspection of the national sample. Table 39 shows sample nonresponse rates by closeout status. All of the sample housing nonresponses and the majority of the sample population nonresponses that were due to a closeout procedure were in two-stage areas.

Table 49.-- Results of Closeout Review: Single-Stage Areas

Result according to tallies on forms F-243A	Proportion of EA's	
Total	1.00	
No evidence of closeout review	.42	
Some evidence of closeout review	.58	
Should have failed. Should have passed.	.01 .57	

Source: Forms F-243A. Record of Field Review, Single Stage.

Complete-Count Office Review

The office review of the complete-count items in single-stage areas was recorded on the same forms as in two-stage areas—form F-267 for nonblock ED's and form F-268 for block ED's.

The telegraphic reports from the Regional Offices indicate that 2 percent of the single-stage ED's were rejected. Table 2 shows the single-stage nonresponse rates to be very similar to those in two-stage areas.

Transcription Verification

In single-stage areas the transcription verification in the field was made for a smaller sample of housing units and their occupants. The highest acceptable error rate was one error per housing unit inspected. No tallies of the errors noted for transcription verification were made from the sample of forms F-243A.

In the District Offices a sample of the transcription was verified in the single-stage offices in exactly the same manner, and on the same form (F-278), as in the two-stage offices. There is a wider divergence in the proportions of EA's reported rejected by the telegraphic reports (5.8 percent) and on the sample of forms F-278 (8.6 percent). If the sample of forms F-278 is to be believed, the rejection rate in the single-stage offices was just about the same as that in the two-stage offices,

Sample Data Office Review

In single-stage areas the District Office inspection for sample data was the same, and used the same form (F-280), as in two-stage areas.

The Regional Office telegrams reported that 3 percent of the single-stage ED's were rejected during this office review, compared with a rejection rate of only 1.6 percent in two-stage areas.

The nonresponse rates for groups of items checked in office review are compared with those noted in final field review and those from the national sample in table 2.

Table 50.--Proportion of Work Rejected During Office Operations: Single-Stage Areas

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Regional Office	Complete count office review (ED's)	Transcription verification (EA's)	Sample data office review (ED's)
Total Proportion of total rejected	1.000	1.000	1,000
NORTHEAST ¹ Boston, Mass Cincinnati, Ohio	.018 .014 .022	.044 .014 .069	.025 .004 .052
NORTH CENTRAL ² Detroit, Mich. St. Paul, Minn. Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.	.023 .015 .030 .011 .028	.053 .031 .079 .045 .033	.028 .012 .037 .020
SOUTH ³ Atlanta, Ga New Orleans, La Dallas, Tex Denver, Colo	.023 .015 .037 .011	.073 .049 .100 .080 .049	.036 .027 .047 .036
WEST. Los Angeles, Calif Seattle, Wash.	.010	.020 .019 .021	.017 .017 .017

¹There were no single-stage areas in the regions covered by the New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., or Pittsburgh, Pa., Regional Offices.

There were no single-stage areas in the region covered by the Chicago, Ill., Regional Office.

There were no single-stage areas in the region covered by the Charlotte, N.C., Regional Office.

Source: Regional Office telegrams.